

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

**This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:**

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1. (currently amended): A method for determining a moving status of a portable telephone, comprising:
  - a) receiving a call setup signal for an incoming call from a base station using a designated radio channel;
  - b.1) measuring a reception signal strength on a sequentially selected one of N radio channels that are previously designated by the base station at a timing other than a communication timing of the designated radio channel, where N is an integer greater than 1;
  - b.2) measuring a reception signal strength on a sequentially selected second of N radio channels at timings other than the communication timing of the designated radio channel and the timing of measuring the selected one of N radio channel and prior the selected one of N radio channels being measured for a second time; and
  - c) determining a moving status of the portable telephone based on measured reception signal strengths.

2. (currently amended): The method according to claim 1, A method for determining a moving status of a portable telephone, comprising:

a) receiving a call setup signal for an incoming call from a base station using a designated radio channel;

b) measuring a reception signal strength on a sequentially selected one of N radio channels that are previously designated by the base station at a timing other than a communication timing of the designated radio channel, where N is an integer greater than 1; and

c) determining a moving status of the portable telephone based on measured reception signal strengths;

wherein (c) comprises:

c.1) repeating (b) for the N radio channels M times, where M is an integer greater than 1;

c.2) calculating a variation in reception signal strength between a previously measured reception signal strength and a currently measured reception signal strength for a sequentially selected one of the N radio channels; and

c.3) determining a moving status of the portable telephone based on accumulated variation over M sets of N reception signal strengths.

3. (previously presented): The method according to claim 2, wherein (c.3) comprises:

when the accumulated variation is smaller than a predetermined threshold, determining that the portable telephone is not moving at high speeds; and  
when the accumulated variation is not smaller than a predetermined threshold, determining that the portable telephone is moving at high speeds.

4. (currently amended): ~~The method according to claim 1, A method for determining a moving status of a portable telephone, comprising:~~

a) receiving a call setup signal for an incoming call from a base station using a designated radio channel;  
b) measuring a reception signal strength on a sequentially selected one of N radio channels that are previously designated by the base station at a timing other than a communication timing of the designated radio channel, where N is an integer greater than 1; and  
c) determining a moving status of the portable telephone based on measured reception signal strengths;

wherein (c) comprises:

c.1) repeating (b) for the N radio channels M times, where M is an integer greater than 1;  
c.2) selecting at least one radio channel from the N radio channels, said at least one radio channel having a reception signal strength greater than a minimum permissible level;

c.3) calculating a variation in reception signal strength between a previously measured reception signal strength and a currently measured reception signal strength for said at least one radio channel;

c.4) calculating an average variation by dividing accumulated variation by M; and

c.5) determining a moving status of the portable telephone based on the average variation.

5. (previously presented): The method according to claim 4, wherein (c.5) comprises:

when the average variation is smaller than a predetermined threshold, determining that the portable telephone is not moving at high speeds; and

when the average variation is not smaller than a predetermined threshold, determining that the portable telephone is moving at high speeds.

6. (original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the portable telephone communicates with the base station in TDMA (time division multiple access) scheme, wherein a next timing for transmission and reception is relatively determined by a current timing for transmission and reception.

7. (currently amended): The method according to claim 6, wherein (b) comprises:

b.13) switching a communication channel from the designated radio channel to a sequentially selected radio channel of the N radio channels at an idle timing between adjacent timings for transmission and reception of the designated radio channel;

b.24) measuring a reception signal strength on the sequentially selected radio channel; and

b.35) switching a communication channel from the sequentially selected radio channel back to the designated radio channel after a lapse of the idle time.

8. (currently amended): A portable telephone comprising:  
a transceiver for receiving and transmitting radio signals from and to a base station using a radio channel designated by the base station;

a reception level measuring circuit for measuring a reception signal intensity on a currently selected radio channel; and

a moving status detector for detecting a moving status of the portable telephone based on measured reception signal strengths, each of which is measured on a sequentially selected one of N neighboring radio channels that are previously designated by the base station at a-timings other than a communication timing of the designated radio channel and the timing during which the N neighboring channels are being measured, in response to receipt of a call setup signal for an incoming call from the base station using the designated radio channel.

9. (currently amended): ~~The portable telephone according to claim 8, A portable telephone comprising:~~

a transceiver for receiving and transmitting radio signals from and to a base station using a radio channel designated by the base station;

a reception level measuring circuit for measuring a reception signal intensity on a currently selected radio channel; and

a moving status detector for detecting a moving status of the portable telephone based on measured reception signal strengths, each of which is measured on a sequentially selected one of N neighboring radio channels that are previously designated by the base station at a timing other than a communication timing of the designated radio channel in response to receipt of a call setup signal for an incoming call from the base station using the designated radio channel;

wherein the moving status detector repeats measurement of reception signal strengths for the N radio channels M times, calculates a variation in reception signal strength between a previously measured reception signal strength and a currently measured reception signal strength for a sequentially selected one of the N radio channels, and detects a moving status of the portable telephone based on accumulated variation over M sets of N reception signal strengths.

10. (original): The portable telephone according to claim 9, wherein when the accumulated variation is smaller than a predetermined threshold, the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is not moving at high speeds and, when the accumulated variation is not smaller than a predetermined threshold, the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is moving at high speeds.

11. (currently amended): ~~The portable telephone according to claim 8, A portable telephone comprising:~~

a transceiver for receiving and transmitting radio signals from and to a base station using a radio channel designated by the base station;

a reception level measuring circuit for measuring a reception signal intensity on a currently selected radio channel; and

a moving status detector for detecting a moving status of the portable telephone based on measured reception signal strengths, each of which is measured on a sequentially selected one of N neighboring radio channels that are previously designated by the base station at a timing other than a communication timing of the designated radio channel in response to receipt of a call setup signal for an incoming call from the base station using the designated radio channel;

wherein the moving status detector repeats measurement of reception signal strengths for the N radio channels M times, selects at least one radio channel from the N radio channels, said at least one radio channel having a reception signal strength greater than a minimum permissible level, calculates a variation in reception signal strength between a previously measured reception

signal strength and a currently measured reception signal strength for said at least one radio channel, calculates an average variation by dividing accumulated variation by M, and determines a moving status of the portable telephone based on the average variation.

12. (original): The portable telephone according to claim 11, wherein when the average variation is smaller than a predetermined threshold, the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is not moving at high speeds and, when the average variation is not smaller than a predetermined threshold, the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is moving at high speeds.

13. (original): The portable telephone according to claim 8, further comprising: a controller controlling the transceiver so that the portable telephone communicates with the base station in TDMA (time division multiple access) scheme, wherein a next timing for transmission and reception is relatively determined by a current timing for transmission and reception.

14. (original): The portable telephone according to claim 13, wherein the controller switches a communication channel from the designated radio channel to a sequentially selected radio channel of the N radio channels at an idle timing between adjacent timings for transmission and reception of the designated radio channel and, after a lapse of the idle time used to measure a reception signal strength on the sequentially selected radio channel, and switches a

communication channel from the sequentially selected radio channel back to the designated radio channel.

15. (original): The portable telephone according to claim 10, further comprising:
  - a display circuit for displaying necessary information on screen;
  - an alert circuit for alerting a user to occurrence of an incoming call;
  - a controller controlling the display circuit and the alert circuit such that
    - when the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is not moving at high speeds, both the display circuit and the alert circuit are activated, and
    - when the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is moving at high speeds, the alert circuit is not activated but the display.
  
16. (original): The portable telephone according to claim 12, further comprising:
  - a display circuit for displaying necessary information on screen;
  - an alert circuit for alerting a user to occurrence of an incoming call;
  - a controller controlling the display circuit and the alert circuit such that
    - when the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is not moving at high speeds, both the display circuit and the alert circuit are activated, and
    - when the moving status detector determines that the portable telephone is moving at high speeds, the alert circuit is not activated but the display.

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Claims 17 and 18. (canceled).